

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicant would like to thank the Examiner for the careful consideration given the present application. The application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Office action, and amended as necessary to more clearly and particularly describe the subject matter that Applicant regards as the invention.

Reconsideration of the subject patent application in view of the present remarks is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 12, 13 and 16 are amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1, 6, 12-13, and 16-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito et al. (USPN 6,249,740, referred to as Ito), in view of Myr (USPubN 2001/0029425, referred to as Myr).

Regarding claim 1, neither Ito nor Myr, alone or in combination, discloses, teaches or renders foreseeable the use of coordinates information of the points located at a periphery of the event on a road segment of the first digital map. Ito does not teach the use of event location information, as admitted by the Examiner in the Office Action. The map data and road data disclosed in Ito are not event location information. The Office Action states that Myr teaches the mapping of event location information as the “event location information” reads on the traffic accident (i.e., the “event”) location information as taught by Myr. However, the event information disclosed in Myr is not **coordinates information of the points located at a**

periphery of the event, but information of the **event itself** such as the geographic location, time of the event, expected duration, etc. (Myr, paragraph [0178]). In addition, neither Ito nor Myr, alone or in combination, discloses, teaches or renders foreseeable using a first digital map that has a different error from a second digital map. Accordingly, the combination of Ito and Myr does not meet all of the limitations of claim 1. Therefore, the asserted combination of Ito and Myr does not render claim 1 obvious. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection as it applies to claim 1 is respectfully requested.

Claim 6 which is dependent from claim 1 should be allowable for at least the same reason as claim 1.

Regarding claim 12, neither Ito nor Myr, alone or in combination, discloses, teaches or renders foreseeable the use of the event location information including a list of points located at a periphery of the event on a road segment of the digital map. Ito does not teach the use of event location information, as admitted by the Examiner in the Office Action. The map data and road data disclosed in Ito are not event location information. The Office Action states that Myr teaches the mapping of event location information as the “event location information” reads on the traffic accident (i.e., the ”event”) location information as taught by Myr. However, the event information disclosed in Myr does not include **a list of the points located at a periphery of the event**, but includes information of the **event itself** such as the geographic location, time of the event, expected duration, etc. (Myr, paragraph [0178]). Accordingly, the combination of Ito and Myr does not meet all of the limitations of claim 12. Therefore, the asserted combination of Ito and Myr does not render claim 12 obvious. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection as it applies to claim 12 is respectfully requested.

Claim 17 which is dependent from claim 12 should be allowable for at least the same reason as claim 12.

Regarding claim 13, neither Ito nor Myr, alone or in combination, discloses, teaches or renders foreseeable the use of coordinates information of the points located at a periphery of the event on a road segment of the first digital map. Ito does not teach the use of event location information, as admitted by the Examiner in the Office Action. The map data and road data disclosed in Ito are not event location information. The Office Action states that Myr teaches the mapping of event location information as the “event location information” reads on the traffic accident (i.e., the ”event”) location information as taught by Myr. However, the event information disclosed in Myr is not **coordinates information of the points located at a periphery of the event**, but information of the **event itself** such as the geographic location, time of the event, expected duration, etc. (Myr, paragraph [0178]). Accordingly, the combination of Ito and Myr does not meet all of the limitations of claim 13. Therefore, the asserted combination of Ito and Myr does not render claim 13 obvious. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection as it applies to claim 13 is respectfully requested.

Claim 18 which is dependent from claim 13 should be allowable for at least the same reason as claim 13.

Regarding claim 16, neither Ito nor Myr, alone or in combination, discloses, teaches or renders foreseeable the use of coordinates information of the points located at a periphery of the event on a road segment of the first digital map. Ito does not teach the use of event location information, as admitted by the Examiner in the Office Action. The map data and road data disclosed in Ito are not event location information. The Office Action states that Myr teaches the

mapping of event location information as the “event location information” reads on the traffic accident (i.e., the ”event”) location information as taught by Myr. However, the event information disclosed in Myr is not **coordinates information of the points located at a periphery of the event**, but information of the **event itself** such as the geographic location, time of the event, expected duration, etc. (Myr, paragraph [0178]). In addition, neither Ito nor Myr, alone or in combination, discloses, teaches or renders foreseeable using a first digital map that has a different error from a second digital map. Accordingly, the combination of Ito and Myr does not meet all of the limitations of claim 16. Therefore, the asserted combination of Ito and Myr does not render claim 16 obvious. Thus, withdrawal of the rejection as it applies to claim 16 is respectfully requested.

Claim 19 which is dependent from claim 16 should be allowable for at least the same reason as claim 16.

Claims 20 and 21 are a transmission apparatus adapted for operating as the transmission device of the system according to claim 16 and a receiving apparatus adapted for operating as the receiving device of the system according to claim 16, respectively. Thus, the same arguments as used in claim 16 are applicable to these claims.

In consideration of the foregoing analysis, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in a condition for allowance and notice to that effect is hereby requested. If it is determined that the application is not in a condition for allowance, the examiner is invited to initiate a telephone interview with the undersigned attorney to expedite prosecution of the present application.

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If there are any additional fees resulting from this communication, please charge same to our Deposit Account No. 16-0820, our Order No. NGB-34408.

Respectfully submitted,
PEARNE & GORDON LLP

By: 
Nobuhiko Sukenaga, Reg. No. 39446

1801 East 9th Street
Suite 1200
Cleveland, Ohio 44114-3108
(216) 579-1700

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